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*Report from Rio de Janeiro—Yellow fever and plague—Smallpox epidemic—Dysentery in Pernambuco—Typhus fever in Para.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, July 15, as follows:

During the week ended July 9, 1904, the following vessels were inspected and issued bills of health by this office: On the 5th instant the British steamship *Tennyson*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 19 first-class and 55 steerage sailed from this port and the River Plate. The emigrants from the River Plate were brought to this port by one of the Royal Mail steamships, and here transferred to the *Tennyson* without being allowed to land here. This vessel also took on here 2 new members of the crew. On the 8th instant the British steamship *Queenborough*, for Baltimore, Md., with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port.

These were the only vessels leaving here for United States ports during the week.

*A case of typhus fever in Belem, Para.*

A dispatch of date of the 10th instant states that on that day there had been discovered and verified 1 case of American typhus fever in Belem, the capital of the State of Para, and better known to foreigners by the name of Para. The dispatch further states that rigid measures have been instituted, and that the person ill with the disease was completely and rigorously isolated.

*Dysentery in Pernambuco, Brazil.*

During the month of June, 1904, there were in all 1,144 deaths in that city, with a population of from 180,000 to 200,000. Of this number dysentery alone caused 528, or nearly one-half. This is an improvement over the month of May, with its 804 deaths from that disease. Smallpox caused 50 deaths during the month, and tuberculosis 102; malarial fevers, 38; beriberi, 9; leprosy, 8, and syphilis, 6.

The mortality rate during the first two weeks of the month was 74.6 per thousand, and during the last two weeks it was 69.1.

*Scarlet fever in Montevideo.*

A dispatch of date of the 7th instant states that during the month of May, 1904, there were 344 fatal cases of scarlet fever in that city, and during June 204 deaths from that disease.

*Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro—Epidemic smallpox.*

During the week ended July 10, 1904, there were in all 427 deaths. This increase in the number of deaths is of course directly due to the increasing epidemic of variola, which has now assumed very considerable proportions. During the week there were 106 deaths from this disease, with 228 cases reported, and at the close of the week there were in Hospital São Sebastião 294 cases under treatment.

Yellow fever caused 1 death, with 1 new case reported during the whole week. Plague caused 1 death, with 3 new cases reported. At the close of the week there were 8 cases of plague in the plague hospital and no cases of yellow fever anywhere.

There were no deaths from scarlet fever, whooping cough, enteric fever, or choleraic diseases of children. There were 2 deaths from diphtheria, 1 death from measles, 22 deaths from grippe—chiefly of the intestinal form, 3 deaths from dysentery, 4 from beri-beri, 1 from leprosy, 12 from malarial fevers, and 54 from tuberculosis.

The deaths occurred, as regards localities, as follows: In private houses, etc., 148; in civil hospitals, 205; in military hospitals, 7; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 56; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in vessels in port, none; and in unknown localities, 8. As regards age, the deaths were as follows: In the first year of life, 76; in the time between 1 and 5 years, 63; 5 to 10 years, 15; 10 to 20, 21; 20 to 30, 79; 30 to 40, 65; 40 to 50, 43; 50 to 60, 26; more than 60 years of age, 38; and age unknown, 1. Males, 270; females, 157. Residents, 333; foreigners, 92. Nationality unknown, 2.

The daily death rate for the week was 61, in comparison with 62.71 for the preceding week, and with 39 for the corresponding week of last year. The annual coefficient—at this rate of deaths for the year per each 1,000 inhabitants of the city—at a population of 850,000 persons, would be 26.26. This is very high.

The highest range of the thermometer during the week was on the 9th instant, 27.5° C., and the lowest was on the 5th instant, 15.6° C., with an average for the week of 19.26° C.

Total rainfall for the week was 2.33 mm.

#### BRITISH HONDURAS.

##### *Report from Belize, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended August 11, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 7; prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fairly good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 5	Anselm.....	43	5	12	0
11	Belize .....	17	2	5	0

#### CHILE.

##### *Report from Antofagasta—Epidemic of plague declared extinct and port open.*

Consul Green reports, July 8, as follows:

No new cases of bubonic plague having occurred for one month, this port has been declared free of the epidemic and declared open.

The manager of the lazaretto proposes to make a detailed report of the epidemic and when published I shall forward copies.